



# FIM

## COMMUNICATION

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PERCEPTION

VS

REALITY

### Knowledge Is Wisdom

This project consumed huge amount of work, research and dedication. Still, implementation would not have been possible if we did not have a support of many individuals and organizations. Therefore i would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all of them.

First and foremost, I would like to thanks to Allah, for giving me the strength to complete this publication project. This magazine will not be able to be complete without the blessing that has been given by Allah to us.

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Nevertheless, I would like to express my gratitude towards my colleagues for their kind co-operation and encouragement which working together as one team in the completion of this project. Without them, I believe that this project will not succeed as it was shown today.

Thank you.



### Perception Vs Reality



*"Librarian are the secret masters of world, they control all of the information"*

*"Google can bring you back 100,000 answers. A librarian can bring you back the right one."*



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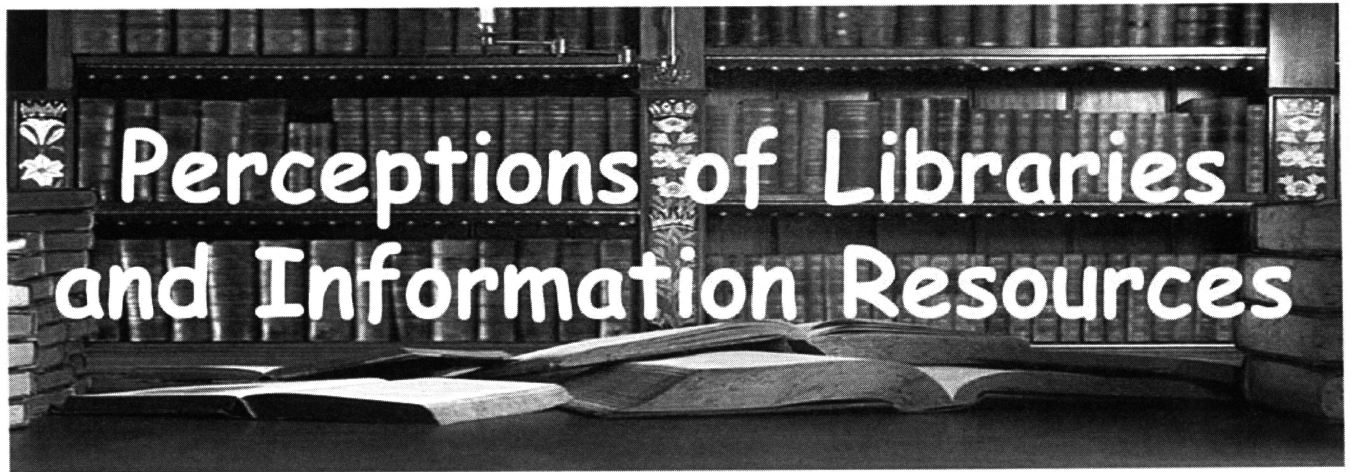
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by Qurratul Syaheera Ahmad Termizi

According to Anyira (2011) the most crucial component of the 21st century library is the user. Every effort put into the establishment of a 21st century library is wasted if the library or other information resources is not meant for use. Before we go any further, who is a library user? According to Nwalo (2003), he defined that library user are the people which are as anybody who visit the library with the purpose of exploiting its resources to satisfy their information need. For that, the users and non-users of libraries have their own perceptions towards libraries and any information resources. The perceptions including the library use, awareness and use of library electronic resources, the internet search engine, the library and the librarian, free vs for-fee information and the most important thing is the "Library" brand itself. All these are common perceptions of libraries and information resources by users and non-users of libraries

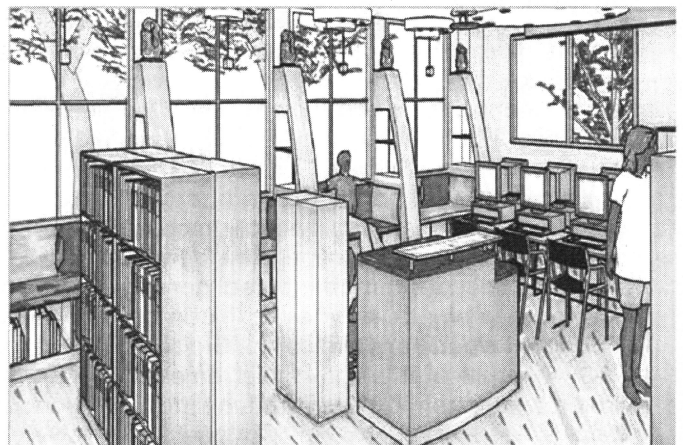
First main point on perceptions of libraries and information resources is by their collection and resources. If we asked the users about their perceptions of libraries on their collection, they will say that the collections are mostly not updated and some of the collection or information resources are difficult to find or retrieved. These perceptions occur because the users do not know the way to find or retrieved the collection or information resources in faster and easy way. For example, by using Online Public Access Catalog or OPAC, the users and non-users of the libraries should know how to access and retrieved the information or collection not only in the libraries but they also can access offsite from the libraries, but because lack of knowledge in using this OPAC, they do not know how to access the collection and resources. Besides that, the users view libraries as places to borrow printed materials only which they are not aware the rich of electronic content. They can access through libraries and they are also comfortable in using Web information sources as library sources

Next, how the library staffs gives perceptions in libraries and information resources. These perceptions are the most important according to the findings or surveys that has been done in many libraries. Usually in terms of library staff users always have these perceptions towards libraries which are the staff did not friendly to the users. The front desk or reference desk always gives this bad perceptions or impression because they did not smile and if the users ask anything they will answer with a nonchalant. Besides that, if the users need help in order to access or retrieve the collection or information in the library, the library staff or librarian usually not assist or provide guidance to the users itself. And this makes bad perceptions toward libraries or information resources because as information provider, we need to know our responsibility in order to help the users or patrons

Do you like if librarian or any library staff scold you for talking loudly in the library or maybe because you ate or drank in the library? For me, if I in that situation, I also hate it. But I know that their job responsibility is to implement the rules for the sake of other users and the collection itself but these rules make the users think that the atmosphere or environment in the library itself too cold in the presence of these rules and regulations. All these gives the users perceptions towards libraries that the library are not fun place to study or maybe just a place to rest a while before heading to anywhere. These perceptions of libraries or information resources need to change in order to attract the users or patrons to come to the library frequently and make used all the materials in the library. In addition, service and facilities also can give impact on the users on the users on how the library managed their own services. If the services are bad, so the "Library" brand also become bad

Last but not least, interior design also gives impact in the perception of libraries or information resources. If we can see that, most of the library gives perceptions that the library usually dull and not too attractive. The design also did not user friendly and this automatically gives bad perceptions towards libraries. In addition, if you can see some of the libraries using old furniture and the arrangement also are not suitable in the library

In a nutshell, all these perceptions can be avoid if we as a librarian or library staff put our responsibility as a information provider in order to promote the libraries to the publics and gives good perceptions towards libraries or information resources







## ABSTRACT

Students are main assets of universities. For this reason, a quality of excellent achievement of student becomes one of a crucial aspect in order to be a world-class university. Thus, students have to place the greatest effort on their academic to obtain a good grade to be a great leader and manpower for the country. However, many students have been stranded due to the failure in the final examination due to some factors. Thus, this study will be conducted to identify the most influencing factors that lead to the failure and inferior of achievement. A questionnaire of 21 items distributed to all undergraduates' students at UiTM Johor branch as respective respondents. Several factors affecting students' academic achievement discussed in this research consist of family characteristic and self-efficacy. In addition, the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of each respondent will be collected at the end of the semester. The data will be analyzed using exploratory factor analysis and Pearson correlation of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). At the end of this research, highest and lowest factors influencing the students' achievement in their academic will be identified.

**Keywords:** Family Characteristics, Self-Efficacy, Interest, Academic Achievement.

## INTRODUCTION

Quality improvement of human resources closely related to the quality of education as it associated with the high learning achievement. According to Chapman et al. (2005) as stated in Pangeni (2014) mentioned that although educators and researchers have yet to agree upon a consensus on the nature of educational quality and its determinants, it is typically measured by higher achievement in examinations. The academic achievement of students is a matter of real concern in most universities in a world. As a result, it can be assessed by looking at students' Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) results at the end of the semester. It also mentioned by Pangeni (2014) in his study that family characteristics, student characteristics, parental involvement

and school characteristics may influence students' mathematics achievement in Nepal. By examining previous studies which have been published international review, it was found that there were many studies on educational achievement using multilevel regression analysis, structural equation model and principal component analysis as stated by Demir, Kilic and Depren (2009). However, this study used multiple regression analysis and ANOVA to prove the hypothesis test and relationship between the variable.

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

Academic achievement is one of the factors that are contributing to standards of higher education institutions. The quality of students' achievement and the number of students graduate remains at top priority for administrator and educators in Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM). However, the high failure rates in every semester lead to the reducing the throughput of the University. There are many factors could act as barrier and catalyst to students achieving a high CGPA that reflects their overall academic performance. One of the factors that have been identified is family characteristics. It also stated by Pangeni (2014) which family plays a crucial role in shaping children's educational experiences and academic achievement in every society. Besides, self-efficacy somehow will enable students to work harder, to persist, persevere, and seek help so they can complete a task as stated by Otunuku and Brown (2007).

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The study attempted to achieve the following goals:

1. To identify the effects of family characteristics towards students' academic achievement.
2. To determine the effects of self-efficacy towards students' academic achievement.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions were used to guide this study in achieving study objectives:

**SIGNIFICANCE AND UNIQUENESS**

The purpose of this study is to identify a number of factors that represent the relationship between sets of interrelated variables using principal component factor analysis and to examine the contribution of each factor to the explanation of the variance in the students' academic achievement. Although there are many factors contribute to the academic achievement of students directly or indirectly, in this study, family characteristics and self-efficacy are the main factors that contribute most to the UiTM Johor students'. This will enable administrator or educator to enhance their efforts in guiding the students in encounter the problem. The findings may also contribute to the reducing the throughput of the failure rates for every student in the University. It is hoped that this study would encourage further related research to identify the factors that can contribute students to achieve high CGPA that indirectly reflects their overall academic performance.



**LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to Ali et.al (2009) as stated in Mushtaq & Nawaz Khan (2012) mentioned that school, colleges and universities have no worth without student as they are most essential asset for any educational institution. The students' academic achievement plays an important role in producing the best quality graduates who will become great leader and manpower for the country thus responsible for the country's economic and social development. Students' achievement in Universiti Teknologi Mara was based on their Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA). Some of the students won't be able to complete their study in final semester because they had failed certain subject in every semester that leads them to be dismissed. This scenario happened because of several factors such as family characteristics and self-efficacy.

**Family Characteristics**

According to McCoach et al. (2010), a number of malleable school, teacher, and parent characteristics factors have been associated with student achievement. It also mentioned by Farooq et al, (2011) that parental education and family socio-economic status (SES) level or family characteristics have positive correlations with the student's quality of achievement based on the results of his study on the subjects of Mathematics and English. According to Diaz (2003) as stated in Mlambo (2011) mentioned that most of their studies focus on the three elements that associate with academic achievement are parents (family causal factors), teachers (academic causal factors) and students (personal causal factors).

**Self-Efficacy**

Merriman (2012) stated that self-efficacy is a person's belief in one's capacity to perform in a certain manner to achieve certain goals. However, according to Otunuku and Brown (2007), self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief in how well he or she can successfully perform behaviors in given situations. In relation to that, Johnson, Crosnoe, and Elder (2001); Pajares and Schunk (2001); Willams, Willams, Kastberg, and Jocelyn (2005) as stated in Otunuku and Brown (2007) found

that believing students who are good at a subject (self-efficacy) and liking a subject have both been shown to be positively related to academic outcomes. Although self-efficacy has been found to be a significant factor in predicting academic achievement by enhancing motivation to achieve still students' self-efficacy (Chowdhury and Shahabuddin, 2007). Moreover, numerous studies by Silver, Smith, & Greene (2001); Witt-Rose (2003); Magogwe and Oliver (2007); as stated in Rashidi and

Moghadam (2014) have found that self-efficacy affects both general academic achievement and science achievement as it has a well-established influence on academic achievement as stated by De Freitas (2012). This elevation in self-efficacy is related to improve academic achievement because students now believe that they can do well academically. As a result, they perform better.

**METHODOLOGY**

**Sample and data collection method**

This methodology refers to on how the data was collected in order to accomplish this study. In completing this study, few strategies were aligned to ensure that obtained data are parallel with the findings. In addition, the manner and instruments used in selecting and constructing the techniques or, in other words, the range of approach used to gather data are explained in this chapter. It represents a science of a study on how research is done specifically and systematically to solve the research problem by logically adopting various steps (Sridhar, 2008). According to Uma Sekaran (2010), sampling begins with precisely defining the target population. Population is a group of people that the researcher wants to investigate. Target population that has been chosen normally depends on the objective of the study. Hence, this study only focused on 100 out of 1,730 undergraduate students from four (4) faculties in UiTM Johor as size of the population. They have been selected by using simple random sampling as basic sampling technique to minimize bias and offer most generalizability.



Instrumentation

Primary data from the questionnaire was used to identify and determine the effects of family characteristics and self-efficacy towards students' academic achievement. This questionnaire was adopted from a previous study by Pangen (2014) and Otunuku and Brown (2007). This questionnaire are divided into two (2) sections which in section one (1) consist on demographic characteristic of respondents and section two (2) consist of four (3) items on (i) family characteristics, (ii) self-efficacy. This survey was conducted at UiTM Johor by distributed 100 set of questionnaire randomly to all undergraduates' students.

FINDING & DISCUSSION

Finding

Research methodology is the study of how the study is done scientifically. This chapter will explain how the study is done that gone through various steps or processes. Thus, it will help the readers to analyze whether this study has done in a correct way or not based on the research methodology.

This will include data collection, data sources, variables, research design, research framework, data analysis and treatment and hypothesis construction. This chapter will also highlight the research method and statistical technique in determining the relationship between selected variables.

Descriptive analysis

Frequencies are present in a term of percentage and cumulative percentage. It is shown in a form of bar charts, histograms or pie charts to identify the pattern of data. It describes as the most frequently occurring phenomenon in the data. Below are the respondent profile by percentage and frequency.

Profile of respondents

Gender

and the remaining 19 percent is male which accounted to 19 respondents.

Mode of Study

		Frequen cy	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Diploma	25	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Degree	75	75.0	75.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 2: Percentage and frequency of respondents by mode of study

The table above shows the frequency and percentage by mode of study. 75 respondents from this study come from mode of degree which comprise of 75 percent of the total respondent. 25 percent of respondent comes from the mode of diploma with a total of 25 respondents.

Faculty

		Frequen cy	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulati ve Percent
Valid	Business & Management	25	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Information Management	25	25.0	25.0	50.0
	Accountancy	25	25.0	25.0	75.0
	Computer & Mathematical Science	25	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Percentage and frequency of respondents by Faculty

The table above shows the frequency and percentage by Faculty. The questionnaires have been distributed equally to all faculties in UiTM Johor. Which consist of 25 respondents form Business & Management, 25 respondents from Information Management, 25 respondents from Accountancy, and 25 respondents from Computer & Mathematical Science.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Female	81	81.0	81.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 1: Percentage and frequency of respondents by gender

According to the table above, the majority of respondent who involved in this survey is female which encompass 81 percent or 81 respondents

## CGPA Result

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	3	3.0	3.0	3.0
	3.50-4.00	20	20.0	20.0	23.0
	3.00-3.49	56	56.0	56.0	79.0
	2.50-2.99	18	18.0	18.0	97.0
	2.00-2.49	2	2.0	2.0	99.0
	Below 2.00	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 4: Percentage and frequency of respondents by CGPA Result

From the table above, 56 respondents get CGPA result in the range of 3.00-3.49 in their study at UiTM Johor which represents 56 percent of the overall respondent. 20 respondents get CGPA result in the range 3.50-4.00 signifying 20 percent of the overall respondent. 18 respondents get CGPA result in the range 2.50-2.99 and 2 respondents get CGPA result in the range 2.00-2.49 representing 2 percent of the overall respondent. As for below 2.00 CGPA result only 1 respondent and take account of 1 percent of the total respondents.

### Descriptive statistics & analysis

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Self-Efficacy	100	3.0967	.46250
Family Characteristics	100	2.1225	.50439
Academic Achievement	100	2.6100	.45826
Valid N (listwise)	100		

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics

The Standard Deviation shows the relation that set of independent variable scores has the mean of the 100

samples. We can summarize from the above statement estimate that approximately 40% of the scores contribute to information as a critical cause to enabling us to measure up the factor of affecting students' academic achievement represents performance of students' academic achievement as a variable with their feat on another, even when the Family Characteristics and Self-Efficacy are measured on different scales.

### Reliability

Reliability test is important to ensure consistency of the measuring instrument in order to measure the intended purpose of research. The value of Cronbach's Alpha is used to determine the consistency of the measurement. According to George and Mallery they provided a better rule of thumb regarding Cronbach's Alpha which stated that value 0.9-1.0 is excellent, 0.8-0.89 is good, 0.7-0.79 is acceptable, 0.6 and 0.6-0.69 is questionable while 0.5-0.59 is poor and the value less than 0.5 is unacceptable.

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.603	.592	11

Table 6: Reliability test result

Table 4.3.1 shows that the total Cronbach's alpha for dependent variables and independent variables is 0.985 and enabled for further study. According to Sekaran and Bougi (2010), the closer Cronbach's alpha is to 1.00, the higher the internal consistency reliability. Based on the rules of thumbs for reliability analysis, it shows that the reliability for this research Average due to Cronbach's alpha value is 0.592 whereby N of items is 11 are reliable to ask to the respondents. From a standpoint, the measure will have wretched middling internal consistency because the items will correlated in the same way in all possible subsamples.

### Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is a powerful and flexible procedure for analyzing associative relationship between the dependent variable and one or more independent variables. Fitness of the model built for this study is examined by this kind of standard regression analysis. The analysis shows how much of the total variance in the dependent variable is possible to explain by the independent variables.



Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.493 <sup>a</sup>	.243	.219	.40493
a. Predictors: (Constant), Family Characteristics and Self-Efficacy				
b. Dependent Variable: Academic Achievement				

proceed for this hypothesis. We believe from looking at the table above that the model is significant because there appears to be a "strong" two-way interaction between variables.

Coefficients

R²= 0.219

Based on the Table above, the adjusted coefficient of determination or also known as R represents the value of .493. The score indicate that 49.3% of the changes in the dependent variable (student achievement) can be explained by the independent variables (Family and Self-efficacy). The R Square value is 0.243 (24.3%) show the relationship between the dependent and independent variables for this study. For this study it can be consider there is a relationship between dependent and independent variables.

ANOVA

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.162	.365		3.182	.002
	Self-Efficacy	-.013	.092	-.013	-.137	.891
	Family Characteristics	.319	.085	.351	3.762	.000

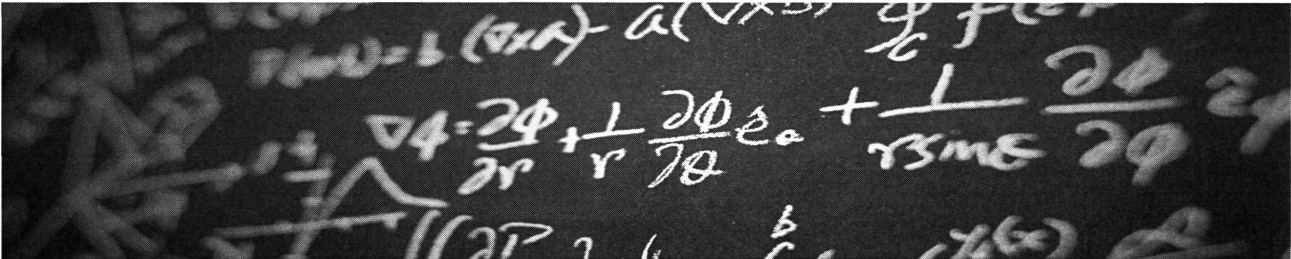
Table 8: Coefficients

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.049	3	1.683	10.264	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	15.741	96	.164		
	Total	20.790	99			
a. Dependent Variable: dv1						

Based on the table 4.3.3, the beta value for family characteristics is .308 which is significant at the .001 level. The beta value for self-efficacy is -.13 which is not significant at 0.891 levels.

Table 7: ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

From the table 4.3.2 above, the p-value = 0.00 < α = 0.05. So we can conclude that the model is adequately fit. Model is significant and can



Hypothesis	p-value	Significant	Result
H1: There is no significant relationship between family characteristics towards students' academic achievement There is significant relationship between family characteristics towards students' academic achievement	.001	Significant	Reject H0
H2: There is no significant relationship between self-efficacy towards students' academic achievement There is significant relationship between self-efficacy towards students' academic achievement	.891	Not significant	Reject H1

Table 9: Hypothesis Test

From the table above, only self-efficacy was found to be not significant towards students' academic achievement. While the other variable which is family characteristics show a positive significant with the students' behavior. It is because of a significance level of 0.01 (i.e., less than a 5% chance), the result obtained could happen explaining that family characteristics is the major factors that effect on students' academic performance.

**DISCUSSION**

The purpose of the present study was to identify the effects of family characteristics towards students' academic achievement. This study also determined the effects of self-efficacy towards students' academic achievement. To answer the first research question, an attempt was made to establish a relationship between family characteristics with students' academic achievement. As the results show, there is a significant correlation between family characteristic with academic achievement as stated in the findings of Pangeni (2014) in Japan. Family characteristics reported playing an important factor as the number of a family member can affect students' academic achievement. It also affected by their parent's level of education as stated by Mersha, Bishaw and Tegegne (2013). Besides, student becomes more motivated to achieve the best results when they are studying with their siblings. In the other hand, the number of books available at their home encourages them to study and indirectly will affected their academic achievement. They also indicate that one of the factors for female students' low academic performance and high attrition is because of their family background and characteristics.

Through the finding on this study, self-efficacy has no significant with academic achievement. Most of the respondent disagree that self-efficacy is one of the

most factors affecting students' academic achievement. For this reason, attention should be paid to the response to the second research question. Merriman (2012) study mentioned that students need teachers who understand their unique attributes and help them to success in their studies. Consequently, the students' academic achievement is not driven by their self-efficacy.

**CONCLUSION**

This study may inform pedagogical practice in several ways. Although this study conducted in small sampling, it is significance for the administrator and educators especially in determining the factors that may affecting undergraduates students' in their academic achievement in UiTM Johor. Based on this study, it has been proven that family characteristics may affect the students' academic achievement. As mentioned by Pangeni (2014) that family characteristics were responsible for a large proportion of the variance in students' academic achievement. In short-term, few strategies can only be adopted to minimize the effects of family characteristics but in long-term much can be done for future research. Lastly only, self-efficacy was not identified as a significant factor as shown in the result above. In conclusion, although the findings showed significant factors affecting students' academic achievement are family characteristics continuation of further research is recommended to seek and better clarify other variables that similar to this study.

**Acknowledgement**

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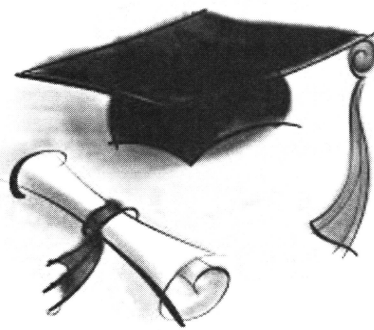
# Happy No Worries

By : biraindrops

That happy look when I reach out my hand from a moving car,  
The winds are being loyal to accept the handshake,  
All I can think of is myself who never get tired of being me,  
All I can think of are my beloved people who reach for me when I am  
down,  
Why pleading for others when you have hearts to be taken care of?  
Why being sorry for those who are responsible for your broken  
heart?  
Such a waste of clock ticking when you ignore the smiling faces and  
longing for those crying nights,  
The moon is smiling at you, The sun is shining for you,  
Welcoming the good vibe and let the frown and hatred go,  
And you will become the happiest person standing on this world,  
Anticipating for tomorrow and have pride on the yesterday,  
Wake up for a new thrill and brace yourself for the unforeseen  
hurdles,  
Embrace the day, Live your life to the fullest,  
and you will forget what your worries are all about,  
you will never regret the day,  
Gratefulness also positivity keeps you alive,  
And that's what makes you radiant and sunny towards every bits of  
your journey.



Lelah belajar katanya,  
jemu menelaah rungutnya,  
dunia penuh kebodohan dan kepuraan,  
yang jahil membidas tanpa sekat, yang  
bijak berdiam tanpa kata.  
Tuntutlah ilmu sampai ke liang  
lahad,  
bertatihlah mengutip permata penge-  
tahuan,  
Dunia perlukan bijak pandai,  
perlukan minda ber-  
nas,  
hauskan suara tegas.  
Wajah Bonda Abah  
berlegar di benak,  
hadiahkan mereka  
tangisan syukur,



syukur melihat cahaya hatinya menjadi  
manusia berjaya,  
yang tahu beza yang jelek dan yang can-  
tik,  
yang berbuah hasil dan yang sia-sia,  
yang membina dan yang merosakkan.  
Pimpin bangsa membina empayar, bantu  
agama mendidik bangsa,  
Informasi adalah segalanya,  
yang menerima tanpa soal membunuh,  
yang teliti mengkaji  
terselamat,  
indahnyanya bila ilmu tersemat.  
Melangkah kaki di gedung  
ilmu,  
kitab beratus warna, berjuta  
bentuk, tak terbatas pengetahuan,



Librarians wield unfathomable power, bring  
order to chaos, wisdom and culture to the mass-  
es, preserve every aspect of human knowledge



## Pantun Ilmu

Mekar sejambak bunga gubahan,  
Jatuh sekuntum di atas peti,,  
Membaca itu suruhan Tuhan,  
Al-alaaq diturun menjadi bukti.

Cerana kesumba indah melati,  
Cantik tersemat dambaan puteri,  
Ilmu ditimba sepenuh hati,  
Kekuatan umat minda bestari.

Harum sungguh bunga kemboja,  
Bunga karangan cantik tersemat,  
Janganlah membaca kulit sahaja,  
Telitilah kandungn sehingga tamat.

Mekar angšana pandang tak jemu,  
Bunganya luruh ke dalam raga,  
Buku laksana lautan ilmu,  
Dasarnya penuh mutiara berharga.

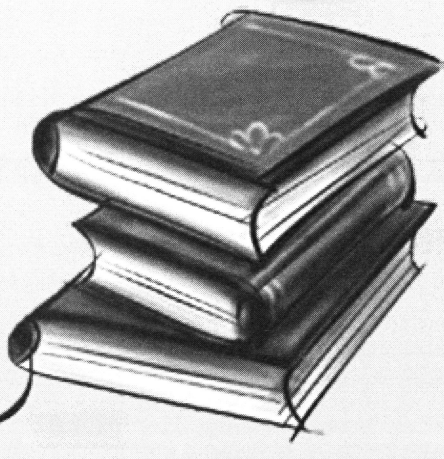
Daun nipah kajangnya rapat,  
Hidangan tetamu di Kuala Maran,  
Buku menyimpan berjuta maklumat,  
Fakta, ilmu, cereka hiburan.

By M Hadi



*In seeking Knowledge  
the first step is  
SILENCE  
the second,  
LISTENING  
the third,  
REMEMBERING  
the fourth,  
PRACTICING  
the fifth,  
TEACHING OTHERS..*

*ibn Gabirol*



*Our life is like a thorny rose,  
Not perfect, but always beautiful...*



# HIJAB

MY RIGHT MY CHOICE  
MY LIFE

## TUTUPLAH AURAT DENGAN SEMPURNA

Tudung mestilah labuh, menutup dada, tidak jarang dan tidak terlampau menarik perhatian orang.

Baju mestilah labuh, tidak jarang, longgar, tidak menampakkan bentuk badan dan tidak menggunakan warna yang terlalu terang.

Perhiasan tidak boleh sehingga tabarruj, jangan kelihatan begitu terserlah dan bukan niat untuk tarik perhatian orang.

Kaki adalah aurat yang wajib ditutup. Pakai sarung kaki. Tidak boleh memakai gelang kaki yang berbunyi.





# { BIBLIOHOLISME }

Sang Pencari, 2015

No matter how old  
I can't stop my will  
Nevertheless, I will always look for it  
As it are uniquely portable magic

The feeling is still there  
The vibe is feeling strong  
And there is only one word  
Yes, I sure about it. Definitely!

Love

Crazy, often  
Emptiness was never  
Because the bond will never be broke  
And the love will never get lost

It had wash away the soul  
From the dust of everyday life  
Makes me never give up, for the loved ones  
And it was all for a book..



# SAJAK PERPUSTAKAAN



(Usman Awang, 1988)

Perpustakaan Tercinta Ini

Pelabuhan Kebudayaan Peradaban Zaman

Gedung Akal Laut Bicara Manis Manusia

Mutiara Pendeta Tasik Pujangga

Kota Kebenaran Penaung Kebebasan Ucap Suara

Dari Ruang Ini bersinar Keagungan Pemikiran

Menghayati Teluk Liku Zaman Demi Zaman

Tanpa Prasangka Apa Tanpa Batas Benua

Kekal Bersama Angin Yang Mengusapi

Abadi Bersama Langit Yang Memayungi

Dikeramatkan Untuk Anda Menghirup Di Perpustakaan

Tercinta Ini

Usman, A. (1988). Puisi-puisi pilihan sasterawan negara. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DPB), Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia.



## "Melayunya aku"

Tiba-tiba saya teringat lagu si labu terjun dengan labu-labunya, biarkan...biarkan. Mengapa dibiarkan? Saya juga masih teringat kepada puisi Sasterawan Negara Usman Awang yang berjudul "Melayu".

Melayu itu orang yang bijaksana  
Nakalnya bersulam jenaka  
Budi bahasanya tidak terkira  
Kurang ajarnya tetap santun.

Melayu itu kaya falsafahnya  
Kias kata bidal pusaka  
Akar budi bersulamkan daya  
Gedung akal laut bicara.  
Berkelahi cara Melayu  
Menikam dengan pantun  
Menyanggah dengan senyum  
Marahnya dengan diam  
Merendah bukan menyembah  
Meninggi bukan melonjak.

Watak Melayu menolak permusuhan  
Setia dan sabar tiada sempadan  
Tapi jika marah tak nampak telinga  
Musuh dicari ke lubang cacing  
Tak dapat tanduk telinga dijinjing  
Maruah dan agama dihina jangan  
Hebat amuknya tak kenal lawan.

Apakah orang melayu hebat....tiba-tiba saya terbaca seloka ini...

Memang mudah tuding jari kepada DAP  
Memang senang tuduh MCA atau MIC  
Betul Ke Cina dan India yang menyebabkan Melayu mundur?

Melayu alpa  
Melayu merempit  
Melayu ambil dadah  
Melayu gila hiburan  
Melayu asyik berkonsert  
Di dewan-konsert, di padang-konsert, di stadium konsert.  
Hebat Melayu, dari Bintang Kecil ke Bintang Tua!  
Angkara Cina dan India kah semua itu?

Memang banyak cerita Cina diskriminasi Melayu di dunia pekerjaan.  
Dalam sektor swasta mereka kuasai.  
Sukar anak Melayu nak naik pangkat.  
Dunia naik pangkat mereka control.  
Payah peniaga Melayu nak mencelah sama.  
Kita tidak kata Cina dan India 100% tidak bersalah.  
Tetapi Melayu juga ada diskriminasi Cina dan India!!

Kita berkata, dimana Melayu boleh kawal kenapa Melayu tidak kawal.  
Kenapa Melayu tak kawal hiburan hingga meleakakan remaja Melayu  
Hingga kini bukan saja remaja Melayu,  
Mak bapak Melayu pun asyik dengan hiburan.  
Barangkali tok dan wan Melayu juga!  
Bukan saja anak kecil, datuk dan nenek Melayu pun menyanyi.  
Pun bergencok

Jadi kalau ramai pelajar Melayu tak tau solat.  
Kalau lagi ramai yang tak tau solat tak tak bersolat la.

Terlalu ramai tak pernah jemaah di masjid

Salah Cina dan India lagi!!!

Siapa perintah Negara setakat ini... Cina dan India?

Siapa kesemua PM setakat ini... Cina dan India?

Siapa majoriti ketua-ketua jabatan setakat ini Cina dan India?

Sekarang ini mari kita pakat memperbaiki diri kita.

Perbaiki bangsa kita.

Perbaiki amalan agama kita.

Perbaiki anak muda kita.

Perbaiki pelajar kita.

Dengan menoleh ke dalam diri kita

Dengan muhasabah kesilapan kita.

Dengan ikhlas dengan kekurangan kita.

Dengan usaha perhebatkan bangsa kita.

Hanya Melayu yang Islam boleh maju kedepan.

Melayu yang Melayu sukar, lambat dan tak nampak jalan!

Lihat dalam Islam...

Kita diajak hanya 15 kali sehari, 450 kali sebulan,

5400 kali setahun.

Kan berkemundang "Haiyya alal Falah"

Dua kali dalam azan, sekali dalam iqamah...

5 kali sehari.

Mari Berjaya.

Come to success.

Tetapi "Hanyya Alal Falah: didahului dengan "Hanyya Alal Solah"

Maksudnya Berjaya mengikut acuan Islam.

Mari bersolat, mari Berjaya.

Come to solat, come to success.

Rumusan

Renung bangsa sendiri

Tengok amalan agama bangsa sendiri.

Teliti kesilapan kealpaan bangsa sendiri.

Apabila kita asyik tuduh Cina dan India.

Kita tambah dengan Kedazan dan Iban.

Kita Melayu, kita Muslim lupa perbaiki diri kita.

Itu salah kita selama ini.

Usah beralasan lagi.

Mari kita sama-sama cari jalan keluar.

Ayuh Melayu... sama-sama fikir, sama-sama renung.

Sama-sama bertindak dengan bijaksana.

Bukan emosi tak tentu hala!..

Terima kasih.

**By: Abdul Rahim bin Rahman**

# OBSES DENGAN BUKU? MINAT AKAN NOVEL?



## DAPATKAN YANG TERBAIK DARIPADA



grupbuku  
**karangkraf**



buku.prima



KARYA  
BESTARI

layari laman web  
[www.alaf21.com.my](http://www.alaf21.com.my)  
[www.bukuprima.com.my](http://www.bukuprima.com.my)  
[www.karyabestari.blogspot.com](http://www.karyabestari.blogspot.com)



# SAMSUNG

## SAMSUNG GALAXY S6 EDGE



Inspired by the works of Glass blowers and artisan metalsmiths, the Samsung Galaxy S6 edge represents a seamless fusion of glass and metal. Make a breathtaking design statement with the world's first dual-edge display, beautiful curves and radiant glass surfaces that reflect a wide spectrum of dazzling colours.

Both the Samsung Galaxy S6 Edge's front and rear cameras feature higher resolution and F1.9 aperture, allowing you to take clearer images wherever you are.

With super-fast boot up and app launching, the Samsung Galaxy S6 edge gives you unbeatable results and improved energy efficiency. Its 64-bit architecture, LPDDR4 and advanced GPU delivers truly powerful performance, letting you take multitasking and multimedia functions to the next level.

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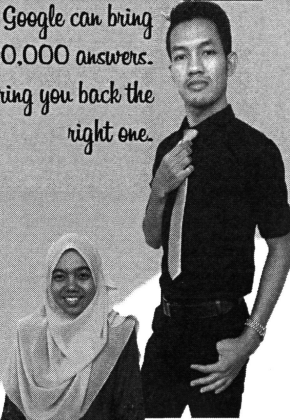
Nur Syafiqah Binti Wahid



# Editorial Board 14/15

**ASLAM BIN  
KAMARUDIN, 22**

Google can bring  
you back 100,000 answers.  
A librarian can bring you back the  
right one.



**NAQUIDDIN BIN  
ABD HARIS, 22**

Engineers can build high buildings.  
doctors can treat patients.  
Teachers can teach  
students, but the  
librarian can rule the worlds



**NUR SARAH  
SYAFIQAH BINTI  
ISMAIL, 22**

Say no to libraries without librarians, say  
no to knowledge without books



**QURRATUL SYAHEERA  
BINTI AHMAD  
TERMIZI, 22**

Membaca tidak semestinya di perpustakaan,  
di rumah pun memadai



**AFIQAH SYAHIRAH  
BINTI MOHD RAZIB, 22**

A room without books is like a body  
without a soul



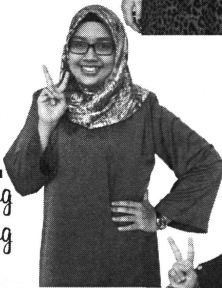
**WAN NURUL SYAHIDA BINTI  
WAN KAMARUDDIN  
MUKRI, 22**

Today a reader, tomorrow a leader



**NURUL NADIA  
BINTI KARIM, 22**

To read without reflecting is like eating  
without digesting



**NURSYAFIQAH  
BINTI WAHID, 22**

We lose ourselves in books, we find  
ourselves there too



**NURUL SHAZWANI  
BINTI ABD  
AZIZ, 22**

A library is a hospital for the mind



**NUR ATHIRAH HANANI  
BINTI JAILANI, 22**

Library is like living organism, its growth  
and always expand that make a great  
people will recognize it



**NURUL AISHAH  
BINTI SAMIN, 22**

Life is like a good book, the  
further you get into it, the more it begins to  
make sense



**NOR ASHIKIN  
BINTI NGADIRON, 22**

Life isn't always about YOU,  
it's about US



**NUR ALIAH  
BINTI ZAINAL, 22**

Knowledge is food. We'll starve  
without it. Yummyyyy!



**NOOR FARAHAIN  
BINTI ABDUL RAZAK, 22**

A book is like a key to unknown chamber  
within the castle of one's own self

